

sons indicted for felony to make their defence by counsel or attorney. It had very often been supposed—and he was afraid there had been eminent individuals who had said it—that this Act took away the right of the prisoner to be heard and closed his mouth. He did not think the Act meant to do that. The reason why he did not think so was that an almost precisely similar Act with regard to treason had been interpreted according to the practice of the Courts to mean the opposite. Of late years it was well known that a variety of practice had obtained; for, whilst some judges allowed a statement to be made by a prisoner, others did not. He had searched for, and had not been successful in finding, authorities for the proposition that in cases of misdemeanour the prisoner as well as his counsel should be allowed to make a statement. That left room for some kind of doubt. But he thought, upon the whole, having reference to the opinions and practice of several of his brethren, and having reference to the considerations which he had mentioned, it did not appear that the right which prisoners originally had—in fact something more than the right, the power—and which they were called upon to exercise, of speaking for themselves, was taken away by the Acts to which he had referred. He had in many instances allowed such a statement to be made. This appeared to him to be such a case, because it was a case of great importance, and one more or less likely to attract attention.—Subsequently, in reply to counsel for the defence, the learned judge ruled that a statement made by one of the prisoners would give a right to a general reply on the whole case to the counsel for the prosecution; but he did not wish to lay this down as a universal rule. Every case must depend on its circumstances.—Baldwin made a statement, was convicted, and sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude.—*Law Journal* (London).

INSOLVENT NOTICES, ETC.

Quebec Official Gazette, Feb. 13.

Judicial Abandonments.

Avila Birs Desmarreau, St. Hilaire, Feb. 8.

Curators Appointed.

Norbert Leclaire, trader, Contrecoeur.—Z. Mayrand, N. P., Contrecoeur, curator. Jan. 9.

J. E. Trottier & fils, manufacturers, Three Rivers.—P. L. Hubert, Three Rivers, curator. Feb. 2.
Ambroise Tellier, Montreal.—Kent & Turcotte, Montreal, joint curator. Feb. 9.
Zéphirin Simard, Rimouski.—Kent & Turcotte, Montreal, joint curator. Feb. 4.
Joseph Leduc, Montreal.—Kent & Turcotte, Montreal, curator. Feb. 5.
J. Omer Michaud, Montreal.—Kent & Turcotte, Montreal, curator. Jan. 27.
Alphonse Laurier, Montreal.—Kent & Turcotte, Montreal, curator. Feb. 6.
Edmond Jetté, Montreal.—Kent & Turcotte, curator. Feb. 6.
L. F. P. Buisson, Three Rivers.—A. Turcotte, Montreal, curator. Feb. 8.

Dividend Sheets.

Re Louis Bergevin, Stc. Martine. Final div. sheet open to objection until March 2. Kent & Turcotte, Montreal, curator.
Re Wm. M. McDonald, painter, Quebec.—Final div. sheet on privileged claims, payable Feb. 28. Jesse Joseph, Jr., Quebec, curator.
Re L. E. Morin, Jr., Montreal.—Final div. sheet open to objection until March 24. Kent & Turcotte, Montreal, curator.
Re S. H. May & Co., Montreal.—Final div. sheet from proceeds sale of immovables, open to objection until March 2. A. W. Stevenson, Montreal, curator.
Re Joseph Michaud, Kamouraska.—First and final div. sheet, payable after Feb. 22. C. F. Bouchard, Fraserville, curator.

Application for discharge.

James & Francis Keough, Joliette. March 15.

Rule of Court.

A. E. Constable vs. Charles F. Weston. Creditors of defendant notified to file claims.

Action en séparation de biens.

Dame Adèle Turcotte, vs. Olivier Lemaire, carriage-maker, St. Zéphirin de Courval. Feb. 3.

SPECIALISM.—Specialism means depth of insight, the probing a subject to the core; it means discovery, it means originality. I believe it means development of character and growth of the capacity for knowledge. Let me compare the mind to a house with many windows. For a vital comprehension of truth I would prefer to look through one window thoroughly cleaned than through all of them only half purified from the obscuring medium of error and prejudice. To the young student especially I would say, "Clean one of your windows; be not content until there is one branch of your subject—if it be only one branch of a branch—which you understand as thoroughly as you are capable of understanding it, until your sense of truth is satisfied, and you have intellectual conviction." Be assured that in learning this one thing you will have added an eye to your mind, an instrument to your thought, and potentially have learned many things. In the life of the mature investigator, specialism plays a similar part; to remain healthy he must continually drink deep at the fountain head; he must go further than others have gone before him; and to this end, he must devote what may seem to outsiders an abnormal amount of time and energy to his special department. It is too common an experience that the man of mere general culture loses interest in what he studies; his mind ranges over wide tracts, through which he is guided by no central idea or dominant conviction; he acquires a habit of thinking, like the typical Oxford man, that "there is nothing new, nothing true, and it does not much matter." The cure for this intellectual ailment is concentration. Let the sufferer make some little plot of ground his own; let him penetrate through and beyond the region of literary orthodoxy, and he will find that the universe is not exhausted by even the highest thoughts of the greatest minds; that truth has ever new lights for the inquirer, and that the humble efforts of pygmies like himself may by combination lead to the scaling of heights which even giants could not take by storm.—*Macmillan's Magazine*.